

THE WEATHER:
Today and tomorrow unsettled.
Probably rain, somewhat colder
today. Highest temperature yesterday, 54; lowest, 30.

The Washington Herald

THE HERALD'S
Daily Photo-News Page is a
made-to-order department for
Washington readers. By nature
and facts gathered and blended.

NO. 5213. Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at the Postoffice, Washington, D. C. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1921. Published Every Morning in the Year: By Carrier, \$7.00 a Year; By Mail, \$7.50. TWO CENTS.

HOUSE TO BRING WINSLOW BILL UP AGAIN TODAY

Measure Giving Railroads Partial Payments Will Get Consideration.
MISSED PASSAGE BY FRACTIONAL VOTE
Following Favorable Action by Rules Committee Adoption Almost Sure.

Following an unsuccessful attempt by Republican leaders to obtain passage of the Winslow bill under a suspension of the rules, the House Rules Committee last night reported favorably a resolution calling for consideration of the measure with one hour's debate today. The plan is to bring in the resolution today, when adoption appears certain.

The attempt to obtain passage of the bill under suspension of the rules was defeated by less than a vote. The vote of 220 to 111 fell short by two-thirds of a vote of the two-thirds majority necessary for the passage of the bill.

The Winslow bill permits partial payments to the railroads of about \$240,000,000 remaining unpaid under the guarantee provided in the Esch-Cummins law. The measure originally had the support of several Democratic members of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, who vigorously fought the attempt to force action on the bill with only forty minutes' debate and no opportunity to offer amendments.

A.E.F. Needs No Defense, Leader Tells Congress

"The achievements of the American Expeditionary Forces speak for themselves."

This was the answer yesterday of Gen. John J. Pershing to charges made against the American army in France before and by the War Department investigating committees of the House.

Pershing joined with Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, who recently decried the investigating committees in such a vitriolic manner, in presenting the charges made against the army.

Pershing's statements were in a letter to Representative Flood, of Virginia, Democratic member of the committee, who asked the general if he desired to appear and refute the charges made against the A. E. F.

In his letter Pershing said: "Having followed to some extent the proceedings of this committee, I am of the opinion that the charges and allegations, so far as they relate to the affairs of the American Expeditionary Forces, have been completely answered in each instance by the testimony of witnesses with an intimate knowledge of the facts."

"Moreover, the achievements of the American Expeditionary Forces speak for themselves. The record of our armies overseas is so well known throughout the country that it would seem unnecessary further to consume the time of the committee."

WILLIAMS SEES PERIOD OF SOUND PROSPERITY AHEAD

Comptroller Says Steel, Iron and Coal Must Come Down.

Although values in the United States struck between \$12,000,000,000 and \$18,000,000,000 during 1920, the country is now on a sounder basis economically than it has been for years. This statement is made by John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Treasury, in his annual report made public yesterday.

"The precipitous decline witnessed in so many leading commodities encourages the belief," declares Mr. Williams, "that in most cases we are near the bottom. The fall in some instances having been already excessive, abnormal, and not justified by actual conditions."

"A serious shrinkage in values was foreseen and predicted more than a year ago by those who studied conditions and considered the history of past wars. But it has come faster and more violently than heretofore."

Adjustments Needed.

"When conditions abroad become more normal, and when all the home-made adjustments are effected in the cost of iron and steel products, which are still about twice their pre-war prices; and when coal, for which the government has paid in recent months four times the pre-war price, gets back to normal level, our country will be prepared to enter upon a new and enduring era of prosperity."

Profits are unparagonably denounced by Mr. Williams as the cause of many of our recent business troubles.

"The tendency to maintain excessive profits, particularly seen in the steel, iron and coal industries," declared the comptroller, "by closing down mills and mines the output of steel and iron, following the armistice, was reduced approximately one-fourth, the purpose of enabling manufacturers and miners to obtain the exorbitant profits realized during the war, instead of the more moderate profits they would have had to accept if the maximum output had been maintained."

Lack of Production.

"While the profits of steel manufacturers and coal operators were swollen the country became poorer from the lack of production brought about by the fundamental closing down of mills and mines and the incidental idleness of labor."

"As steel and iron are so largely at the very foundation of industrial production," he added, "it is not surprising that the country is in a state of economic depression."

ALIED EFFORT TO CANCEL U.S. DEBT REVEALED

Houston Admits That One Nation Asked Treasury For Clean Slate.
TELLS INTENTIONS TO PAY ADVANCES
Hints Further Revelations During Committee Hearing Today.

Testimony in apparent contravention to his letter of Saturday to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was given yesterday before the Senate Committee on Judiciary by David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury.

Houston informed the committee that one foreign nation had asked for a cancellation of its debt and that the treasury would continue to advance money to foreign nations under commitments already made.

Hearings Postponed.

This testimony brought about a situation in the Judiciary Committee, members of which had interpreted his letter of Saturday in a different way, which forced postponement of further hearings until Friday.

In the meantime, Houston will appear before the Committee on Foreign Relations today and he intimated that he would give the name of the foreign nation which asked for cancellation and also a contract between this country, Great Britain, France and Greece by which an advance of \$750,000,000 was made. The Secretary refused to place the contract before the Judiciary Committee.

To Make Advances.

Houston said that as he had stated in his letter to Senator Lodge, he would not make any further "commitments" for advances to foreign governments. He said that he did intend, however, to make further advances to foreign governments where "commitments" had been established, if called upon to do so.

"Do you mean that you will pay more money?" asked Senator Kellogg. "What is the total of these further payments?"

"Possibly \$75,000,000," replied Houston, "but none to Great Britain." Houston added that Czechoslovakia, France, Greece and Lithuania saw fit to take care of their own debts.

That loans had been made to the representatives of the Kerevsky government after it had lost control of the situation in Russia was developed in the testimony of Michael Kelley, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Kerevsky Advances.

Kelley told the committee that these advances had been made on the advice of the State Department in order that American firms could be paid for materials furnished to Russia and avoid bankruptcy. At the same time, it was shown, the Kerevsky government still owed this government many millions.

"In other words," said Senator Reed, "the United States government was to take care of the contractors instead of taking care of itself."

Kelley said that there were satisfactory reasons for this, that Russia was then our ally, and that the loans were made to take care of it. "If it had not been done," he said, "it would have been a serious blow to the conduct of the war."

Daniels Accepts Flyer's Defi; 'Plane and Warship to Battle

Former German Battlecraft and Army Bombing Machines Will Stage Real War Of Extermination.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels last night accepted the challenge from Brig. Gen. Mitchell, assistant chief of the army air service, to determine whether or not the airplane is superior to the battleship as a fighting machine.

Within ninety days, Mr. Daniels announced, a test will be made under conditions simulating actual warfare and with a vessel more modern than the Indiana, on which the experiments which proved the present controversy were carried out.

Use Real Fighter.

He has suggested that the Ostfriesland, a former German battlecruiser awarded to the United States in the distribution of the enemy fleet, be used. The Ostfriesland is a first class vessel of 26,000 tons. Under the terms of the peace treaty it must be destroyed by this government within a year.

Plans for bombing were made public by Mr. Daniels in a letter to Secretary of War Baker. He suggested the army should join in the test and that the conditions be drawn by the joint army and navy board.

The airplane versus battleship dispute between the two services reached the boiling point yesterday when Secretary Daniels declared that if Gen. Mitchell "can't" throw a bomb any better than he can throw a log, I would be willing to get on a battleship and let him shoot bombs at me all day long."

To Meet Conditions.

Officers of the army air service retorted that the proposal was not prepared to state whether the army and navy board will regard his language of "stimulating actual warfare" as accepting the challenge as demanding that she shall carry a crew and attempt to fight off the bombing planes.

The idea of the air service is that when the navy picks up the battleship it should make its own arrangements and let the army meet the battle conditions in its own way. All the air service wants, it is contended, is for the navy to set the battleship afloat and the bombing planes will do the rest.

"We would even be willing to let them shoot at us," said one high officer of the air service.

Baker to Assist.

Secretary Baker indicated he will work harmoniously with the navy to settle the controversy. The joint board will meet Thursday to consider the conditions under which they will recommend that the test be made.

Secretary Daniels refuted an impression which he says has gotten out that he is opposed to further development of aircraft. The navy constantly is making experiments for the development of this arm of the service, he declared.

"I do not, however, favor doing away with the present weapon for an unproved one," he added.

CLARK BREAKS WITH LEADERS IN PARTY BOLT

Former Speaker Denounces Love for Engineering Revolt.
NEW FACTION GETS MAJORITY SUPPORT
Democrats Here See End Of Cox-White Faction In Power.

Thomas Love, of Texas, and forty-eight members of the National Democratic Committee, were denounced by former Speaker Clark yesterday as seeking the re-election of Chairman George White in the interest of a 1924 Presidential candidate.

Without mentioning names of candidates the Speaker called upon the Democratic Party to retain Chairman White and "squelch" Mr. Love who was the McAdoo leader in the San Francisco convention. Representative H. D. Flood, of Virginia, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, joined with the former Speaker in opposition to Mr. Love.

Get More Signers.

In their petition to Mr. White, the Texas committee and his associates demand that the chairman call a meeting of the National Committee on March 1 for the purpose of affecting a new organization.

Mr. Love telegraphed Mr. White yesterday that he had acquired six more signers to his petition. They would bring the Love forces up to 55, or a majority of two in the National Committee, which numbers 108 members.

Many Democrats believe this to forecast the end of the Cox-White rule and the election of Thomas L. Chabourne, or Daniel L. Hooper, as chairman in the place of Mr. White.

"Mr. White, in conjunction with former Governor Cox, refused to call a meeting of the committee but promised to do so if we were able to show that a majority of the committee desired such a step," it was stated at the time.

"I think we have made it perfectly clear that if he does not call a meeting we will invoke the by-laws of the National Committee which enable a majority of the committee to hold a meeting."

Opposed to Fight.

"I am utterly opposed to precipitating a fight over the chairmanship either at the present time or so early a date as Mr. Love suggests," says former Speaker Clark.

"The only question pressing now is paying off the deficit in campaign expenses. The issue in the next campaign will be based on the legislation of the Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Congresses. New men and new issues may appear in the next three years."

"George H. White is a man of character and ability. No mortal man could have led the Democrats to victory. Mr. White was elected chairman for four years and he should be permitted and asked to fill his term. The men who, for the purpose of boosting some particular Presidential candidate are trying to force him to resign, should be squelched."

The issues in the campaign of 1922 will be made by the Democrats in the House and Senate and the House and Senate leaders of the party deem it unwise to have a meeting of the committee at this time," said Mr. Flood.

Exposés Mr. Love's reference to Chairman White and the latter's desire to be relieved of the burdens and responsibilities of the chairmanship," he added, "I have known of his feelings but I also know that he is not the man to run away from responsibilities as long as he can render service to the entire Democratic party, which he is now doing by retaining the chairmanship."

Storm Center In Party Row



DAWES' LANGUAGE BEFORE CONGRESS WINS WIDE PRAISE

Cursing Brigadier Hits Note Popular With People, Results Reveal.
By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE.

Political and business leaders of all shades of opinion believe Charles G. Dawes' outspoken language before a House investigating committee last week is destined to have far-reaching influence on the conduct of national affairs. Friends of Dawes say he is being overwhelmed with commendation from all parts of the country.

The burden of the plaudits is, it was high time a courageous and unambiguous word was spoken in an exalted place in favor of the American whose sole crime is selfish devotion to public service. Many of Dawes' congratulatory opinions he has done more than any man, in contemporary times to depopularize muckraking.

Seeks No Place.

The former purchasing agent of the A. E. F. appears to be definitely out of the running for a place in the Harding Cabinet. Yet, according to reports of the nation-wide glory Dawes has won, the President-elect could hardly select an executive adviser whose appointment would arouse greater enthusiasm.

Washington got wind yesterday of an eleven-hour drive against Andrew W. Mellon for the secretaryship of the Treasury. Stories seeking to identify the Pittsburgh banker with "Rockefellerism" and financing of the Republican National Committee's \$1,500,000 deficit are seen as desperate rear-guard action to defeat Mellon's appointment.

Fight Developed.

It is an open secret the President-elect, as married ten days ago, has been the center of no fiercer Cabinet fight than that which has raged around him in connection with the Treasury portfolio. Dawes was all of 1922 will be made by the Democrats in the House and Senate and certain bankers, who never forgave Dawes' support of John Skelton Williams' confirmation as Currency Comptroller, cleared for action on behalf of Mellon.

Dawes' Cabinet prospects, however, have been relegated into a secondary place by consideration of the national service he has rendered. In most people's opinion by straight talking to Congressional war investigators. It is the consensus of opinion that Dawes has revolutionized both the tactics of Congressional probes and the attitude toward them of the public.

Starts New Era.

The view is hazarded Senators and Representatives, on their part, will henceforward be more circumspect while witness will be inclined to take their courage in both hands and "speak out in meeting." It is not feared the strong-arm language introduced by Dawes will either become popular or be necessary, but the fighting spirit he exhibited, it is thought, will in all likelihood not be missing from future Congressional hearings.

POWERS SEEK CHILE ALLIANCE TO GET NITRATE

English and Japs Race U. S. to Form Act For Munitions.
HARDING FACES DELICATE PROBLEM
Plot to Put Hapsburg on Hungary Throne Is Also Revealed.

(Special Cable Dispatch to The Washington Herald.)

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.

ROME, Feb. 7.—After Warren G. Harding's inauguration as President, his Cabinet will discover in the Washington archives evidence dealing with two extremely delicate and potentially dangerous international problems. The first involves Chile, England and Japan; the second is concerned with an extensive plot to restore the Hapsburg dynasty to Hungary and eventually to effect a reunion of Austria and Hungary.

My investigations in Rome, which is today a valuable diplomatic listening post, have confirmed the facts which are known in London, Paris and Washington.

Chile Is Objective.

Chile is today the objective of English and Japanese diplomacy in South America. The recent visit of Admiral Rodman with the American Pacific fleet to Chile may be considered a countermove by Secretary Daniels with the full approval of the President. Secretary Colby's South American visit also had as one of its chief objects the investigation of English and Japanese attention to Chile.

It will be recalled that England recently sold several of her allegedly discarded warships to Chile. It is stated in Rome that the price of these vessels was \$1,000,000. The English press has been very busy in the world and because of commercial relations with the United States, Chile is a very important country in the world.

Two Japanese government recently purchased secretly large stores of war munitions from Italy.

Three Italian governments have received from President Wilson a special note on the island of Yap in which the President explains what happened in Paris and asks for Italian confirmation. Similar notes have been sent to the other allies.

Today the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, M. Zeleny, is in Rome conferring with the highest Italian officials concerning plots to restore former Emperor Charles to the throne of Hungary. It is alleged that there is a "dash" between French and English diplomacy in Central Europe, that France favors the reunion of Austria and Hungary to prevent Austria joining the German federation.

Inasmuch as the United States has been the first to demand the abdication of the Hapsburgs and Hapsburgs, European countries await with interest the attitude of the Harding administration.

Friendship Grows.

The feeling of friendship in Italy toward the United States is in sharp contrast to the situation a year ago. Then there was bitter hostility to Mr. Wilson. Today there is only the deepest cordial public and official friendship for the United States.

The immediate American need in Italy is admitted to be an embassy. Today the American Ambassador, who in contrast to Ambassador Page, is a very young man, lives in a hotel and the hotel is the official American Embassy in Rome. Other foreign countries would take advantage of the low exchange rate to purchase embassy buildings.

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PACKERS SUBMIT PLAN OF DISPOSAL IN DISTRICT COURT

Armour and Swift Outline Holdings and Scheme To Make Sale.

In compliance with an order dated January 2 by Justice Wendell P. Stafford, of the District Supreme Court, directing them to submit plans for the disposal of their stockyards, stockyard terminals and stockyard newspapers within thirty days, Armour & Company and Swift & Company yesterday presented their plans to the court for approval.

Both of the defendants included a long list of holdings of the type involved and the stock owned in each of them.

The plans as submitted begin with the appointment, with the approval of the court, of sales agents who are to be composed of various strong trust companies and banks located in the cities having stockyards and market companies, the names of which are given.

Arrangements Made.

The court is informed that arrangements have been completed with these agents. The methods of sales include the selling of the stock in the involved properties either for cash or on the instalment plan for one-third cash, or one-half cash, the certificates representing which are to be sold on the instalment plan to be held as collateral security.

The two packers also outline their plans for advertising and submit a list of the types of concerns to whom they prefer their holdings to be sold. The court is asked to fix the time in which the sales agents shall complete the sale of stock and if they fail to do so within a time set by the court, then the court will be asked to extend the time.

The packers also ask that the District Supreme Court appoint three trustees to whom the packers shall execute power of attorney, irrevocable during the time this plan remains in effect.

The packers ask that the time for the disposal of their interests in the Jersey City Stockyards Company, the Milwaukee yards, the Brighton, Me. yards, the Newark, N. J. yards, the Kansas City, Portland, Ore., Cleveland, and St. Joseph, Mo. stockyards be extended to February 12, 1923, on account of their leases expiring on or about that date.

RED SCHOOLS FAIL TO HELP CHILDREN

Soviet Falls Far Short of Welfare Results, Observer Says.

RIGA, Jan. 17.—Whatever their short-comings have been, it is generally admitted that the Bolsheviks have made some attempts to provide for the welfare of Russian children. The report of the Soviet Education Bureau shows how far short of their theoretical standard they have fallen through the failure of their government to maintain production and to supply the population even with the necessities of life.

The report estimates that the number of children entering school for the first time, which under the Soviet regime is at the age of 8, will be in 1923 not more than 50 per cent of the number of children of that age who are entering school this year.

The department for the care of children has received reports from the Caucasus to the Baltic, and out of twenty of these reports only two state that the condition of children is satisfactory. The others report that their condition is most alarming.

It is said that the number of children in institutions cannot be increased because there is not enough food to provide for those who have already been admitted. This food shortage is causing a good deal of thieving on the part of the children and the general conditions under which they are forced to live during the most impressionable period of their lives are most deplorable and disquieting. This is another evidence of the total failure of the Communist regime, but in this case the full effect of this failure will be felt more acutely by the next generation than by this.

WIFE'S DEPOSITION IS COURT PROBLEM

Admittance in Sullivan Alienation Suit May Mean Defense Victory.

Whether or not the deposition of Mrs. David W. Sullivan, wife of David Sullivan, a former Washington stock broker, will be admitted as evidence in Sullivan's action against John T. Davis, multimillionaire, for \$500,000 for alleged alienation of his wife's affections, will be decided by Justice Frederick L. Siddons when he opens the trial this morning at 10 o'clock in the District Supreme Court.

This deposition, which Wilton J. Lambert, attorney for Davis, is making every effort to have read to the jury, was taken from Mrs. Sullivan, otherwise known as Nan Stock, a young and beautiful hairdresser, in New York City. It is considered that its admittance virtually would mean a victory for the defense.

Argument over the deposition and its pertinence as evidence in the trial consumed the last hour of the trial yesterday afternoon, and Justice Siddons told the counsel that he would consider the matter carefully before his court opened this morning.

ONE LONELY VOTE UPHOLDS WILSON IN ARMY BILL VETO

One vote only was cast for the Presidential veto of the resolution limiting the size of the army to 175,000 men, when it was called up for action in the Senate yesterday afternoon during the discussion of the sundry civil bill.

Senator Joseph P. Kirby, of Arkansas, voted against overriding the veto, while sixty-seven members of the body cast their votes for the resolution.

The action of the Senate means that the War Department must stop immediately all recruiting. Secretary Baker has been attempting to get the army up to a strength of 280,000 authorized under the army reorganization act and has refused heretofore to make the size of the army conform to the appropriation of Congress.

The present strength of the army is more than 220,000 men and the maximum strength called for in the reorganization act is 300,000. It has been estimated, he reached before September of this year.

KNIGHTED BRITON TO TESTIFY HERE

Sir Philip Gibbs, of England, who is in Washington on a lecture tour of the United States, will appear before the House Naval Affairs committee today on invitation of Representative Butler, the chairman.

Sir Philip will describe the effects of heavy armament upon European countries, the financial exhaustion of the countries, the burdens of taxation and their desire to see an end of war conditions. Both capital and labor are taxed beyond endurance, he declares, and great hardships will result if competitive armament preparations are to continue. He will have much to say of the British army and navy conditions and the inclination of Great Britain to reduce its program of armament.

He has traveled extensively in European countries and observed civilian as well as military conditions.

SLEEPING SICKNESS FATAL TO WOMAN

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Sleeping sickness caused the death of Mrs. Lena Geller, 38, in Gouverneur Hospital here today.

Mrs. Geller first felt the effects of the ailment three weeks ago, when she complained of constantly feeling sleepy. She was forced to take to her bed a few days later, and a week ago lapsed into a deep slumber from which she did not awake.

Neighbors sang and danced and played her favorite tunes on the violin in their efforts to arouse her, but their attempts were unsuccessful.

EXPLOSION KILLS FIVE PUPILS AND TEACHERS

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ill., Feb. 7.—Emmett Bunyan, school teacher, and five of his pupils were killed outright today at the cross roads schoolhouse two and one-half miles west of here, when a can of nitroglycerine exploded. Another pupil is expected to die.

"I have noted Mr. Love's reference to Chairman White and the latter's desire to be relieved of the burdens and responsibilities of the chairmanship," he added, "I have known of his feelings but I also know that he is not the man to run away from responsibilities as long as he can render service to the entire Democratic party, which he is now doing by retaining the chairmanship."

SURETTE GIVES LECTURE RECITAL

The fourth of five lecture-recitals by Thomas Whitney Surette under the auspices of the Society of Fine Arts was given in the High School auditorium last evening. Mr. Surette's subject was romantic composers, who came into being early in the nineteenth century, and whose greatest exponent was Robert Schumann.

A romanticist is an artist in any division of the arts who breaks away from tradition, uses what Mr. Surette styles a "new idiom" to express his ideas, and is more or less fanciful or mystic, leaving something to the imagination of his hearers. Unlike most composers, Schumann did not take a theme and develop it, his musical compositions were rather mosaics of fragments woven together into music.

The works of Schumann were delightfully illustrated by Mrs. Howe and Miss Hull. Mrs. Howe played the "Nocturne," an andante from one of the sonatas, and two studies symphoniques, then with Miss Hull at a second piano they played the andante and variations from Op. 26 and as an encore a Schumann waltz which was the most popular number of the evening.

The closing number was a chorus for women's voices by Rimski-Korsakoff, a modern Russian composer, sung by twelve ladies under the direction of Mrs. Howe and repeated in response to encore.

Mr. Surette is a pianist, a composer, and a lecturer. He has been recommended several books for his hearers to read, emphasizing The Ultimate Belief, by Clifton-Brook, as especially valuable. The subject of his final lecture-recital will be Brahms.

PRODUCER ENDS LEAP IN RIVER

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A man identified as Theodore Stuckey, 48 years old, of 341 West Forty-seventh street, from cards found in a wallet on a bench on the Queensboro bridge, jumped over the railing of the bridge roadway of the bridge into the East River. His body was not recovered.

Last fall, according to Frederick Barker, superintendent of the building department, at 341 West Forty-seventh street, Mr. Stuckey, with another man, formed the Corde d'Art Franchises Opera Company. They produced the comic opera "La Marseillaise." The company was unable to engage a theater here, he said, and played in the New England

URGES CITIZENS TO GUIDE ALIENS

Co-operation of the community to make good American citizens of aliens was advised by Thomas B. Shoemaker, deputy commissioner of naturalization, Labor Department, speaking before the Federal Bar Association at the Interior Building last night.

"The average alien is a child at heart," said Shoemaker. "He wants to do the right thing, and if he is a good man fundamentally, even though he is unacquainted with American institutions, he can be made into a useful citizen."

ODOR RULED INSUFFICIENT AS LIQUOR EVIDENCE

Neglect by policemen who helped in the arrest and conviction of Peter Loftus on a charge of selling liquor, was responsible for the Court of Appeals yesterday sending the case back to the Police Court for a new trial.

The defense, in its appeal, contended that proper care had not been taken of the evidence, the contents of a bottle alleged to have been found on Loftus not having been authentically analyzed, or opened and corked again in the presence of the proper authorities, thereby, it was claimed, leaving an opening for the bottle to be tampered with. The fact that the bottle smelled like it contained whiskey, the defense held, was not sufficient evidence on which to base a conviction and the Appellate Court so ruled.

SETS HOUSE AFIRE; CUTS THROAT

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ill., Feb. 7.—Otto Shoemaker, aged 30, employee of an oil refinery here, barricaded himself in his home today, set fire to the place, and then cut his throat.

POOR LITTLE LOST DOG

If his owner will only put an advertisement in the "Lost" column of The Herald he will soon be brought back.

It's not unusual to lose things—most of us do at some time or other. The next time you lose something remember that you'll most likely find it at a cost of only a few cents if you will—

INSERT AN AD IN THE "LOST" COLUMN OF THE HERALD

CALL MAIN 3300

Illustration of a dog.

POOR LITTLE LOST DOG

Illustration of a dog.

POOR LITTLE LOST DOG

Illustration of a dog.